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The AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL

BERNARD J. CIGRAND, M. S., D. D. S.
Editor Publisher Proprietor.

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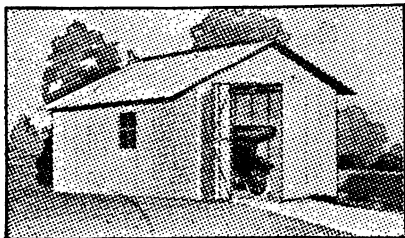
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AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL



DR. BERNARD J. CIGRAND

EDITOR ** PUBLISHER ** PROPRIETOR

For the past seven years the writer has been identified with the corps of editors of this dental periodical but for the last two years the entire editorial and literary phases have been under my complete and absolute control; but the advertising features were not without a hamper, as the Journal was published by a trade house. But with July 15th, 1912, advertising and everything under the cover of the American Dental Journal will be in my personal charge, as the entire plant and its good will have come to me by purchase; and from this date on, one half of my time will be devoted to the welfare of this periodical and the great cause and mission of dentistry—as indicated on the title page of this Journal. The foregoing assures the dental profession of an Independent Journal and renders to the practitioners an opportunity of possessing a reliable voice as well as an arena for discussing all matters vital to the progress of the art and science of Dentistry. The

motto of this advanced Dental Periodical shall be:—"Active in all worthy dental affairs but neutral in none."

Very Sincerely, B. J. CIGRAND.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT BATAVIA, ILL.

September 15 EDITORIAL AND COMMENTS

1913

ADMINISTERING OF ANAESTHETICS—RECIPROCITY

Do you know that there is on foot a distinct, well-marked effort to prevent dentists from practicing the full principles of their profession? Are you aware that there are at present bills pending before legislatures, and others soon to be introduced before lawmakers, aimed at making it illegal for a dentist to administer any anæsthetic, either general or local? Well, if you are not familiar with this latest attempt at constricting your privilege of practice, keep a close watch on THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL, which hopes to guard every right and

privilege granted in the diploma you so proudly hung on the wall.

The following news items go to emphasize the necessity that our diplomas protect us in fulfilling our duty to humanity; and after five years of practice and an honorable career you should be permitted to practice anywhere under the American flag, and not be submitted to the humiliating task of any form of examination—other than a clear passport from the state dental board of the state you are intending to leave.

We get so many letters asking us to state what THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL is advocating that we answer once again: "Any dentist who has been given a license by any of the states should be entitled to practice anywhere in the United States or her colonies, provided that he has been in practice five years and is reputedly right."

The registration fee should be all that should be required, if the dentist applying presents, clean, clear and commendable credentials and shows his license. The state board to which he applies should then ascertain as speedily as possible the authenticity of his papers, and, if found genuine, his new license should be granted without further delay.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL will continue—as it has for four years—to wage a relentless war on the policy of dental boards exacting theoretical or practical examination of practitioners who possess diplomas of reputable colleges, and who also possess licenses from state boards of dental examiners. Any reputable practitioner who has practiced five or more years in any state should, without examination, be accorded the right to practice anywhere under the American flag, without being subjected to the expense of digital or mental examinations.

In the August issue of that spirited dental periodical, *Oral Hygiene*, edited by Dr. George E. Hunt, the following editorial commenting on the good work of THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL appears:

"A good friend in far-off Alaska writes us as follows: 'After a hard day at the office I was refreshed by reading one of your editorials in an old number of *Oral Hygiene*, in which

you get some things off your chest that makes me like your style immensely. We are all the same clay, but we are not put together in the same way, and I appreciate many of the things you write.' [Perhaps you, my reader, wonder what relation these kind words have to reciprocity. They have none. I am printing them because of vanity. I like to see them in type.—EDITOR.]

"'I am glad you are on the side of reciprocity. I am registered in Ohio, but I want to say that most state dental laws seem to be for the protection of the dentist rather than the public.

"'It is a strange justice which permits an unscrupulous butcher to wad in filling over caries, or over a cotton-filled canal, and forbids legal practice to an earnest, skillful chap who for good personal reasons desires to remove to another state, but has forgotten the answer to "What three metals are fluid at ordinary room temperature?"'

"'Is it not the truth? It is. It is perfectly logical and correct for the young man just out of college to be examined minutely and rigidly concerning his knowledge of the science of dentistry, but I venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that no member of any examining board extant today could go before any reasonably rigid board *incognito* and pass the examination without 'cramming' for it beforehand. I know I could not do so, and I am better prepared for it, by reason of my affiliations, than any examiner of whom I have knowledge. And this is no disparagement of the examiners, for the same is true of any man who has been five years or more out of practice. It simply illustrates the absurdity of our present system, which is one of the many remaining 'states' rights' burdens our modern American civilization is bearing. Any man of good character, as proved by his correct conduct in one commonwealth for five or more years, should be given a license to practice in any other commonwealth of the United States by showing the requisite skill in the art of dentistry. Go to it, AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL! I am with you. Ditto, my appreciative and esteemed Alaskan friend."

From the northern tip of Alaska to the southern point of Florida the sentiment is ripening that due and proper diploma recognition be accorded to all dentists who possess accredited and reputable diplomas and licenses.

In two states in the south, in three states in the east and in one state in the west legislators are debating the question, "Shall a dentist be permitted to write prescriptions when they contain dangerous poisons?"

The State of Ohio has just come out of a seething contest as to the right of a dentist to administer an anæsthetic. In the near future your editor will give you the exact status of affairs in the several states as relates to these constrictions of dental practice.

This concerns every dentist in this country. It may not have knocked at your door as yet, but if Louisiana, New York, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey and Colorado enact laws abridging the domain and practice of dentistry, it will not be long before the same problems will come to the door mats of every office in the nation. You can best assist in this great cause by subscribing for THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL, the one periodical which makes it a special business of the day to send the judicial committees of legislatures protests against any restriction or abridgment of present-time principles of dental practice. We wish the public protected as much as any profession does, and we hope to make our graduates as efficient as logic and common sense dictates, but we do most earnestly protest against the idea that every time you administer an anæsthetic, general or local, that a practitioner of medicine must have the patient in charge. Nor do we intend that every time we inject any of the powerful anodynes that the prescription of them shall come from the pen of a physician.

The claim is made that we are not taught prescription writing. Too bad! When did the medical profession last investigate the dental colleges? Where is their report? Who was the committee, and when did it visit all the forty-three schools? Dental colleges are taking higher grounds, and the profession is better equipped to take charge of the mouth, than the med-

ical brotherhood is of the remainder of the human fabric. We have always valued the aid, the friendship and the contributions of the mother profession; but in this instance, as in the fable of Mother England and her thirteen colonies, we protest and rebel at being robbed of our just belongings. The dental profession has practically bequeathed to humanity all the agencies of artificial sleep, and in token of this most benign contribution we, in the names of Drs. Wells, Morton, Jackson and forty others, protest, as these dentists made possible the major operations in medical operatories.

COMMENTS

Send in your definition of

1. Dentistry,
2. Dental surgery,
3. Oral surgery.

The October issue will contain a few definitions by some of the "high brows."

The following is an editorialet from the pen of Dr. George E. Hunt, and appears in *Oral Hygiene*:

"Last month I had to make the *amende honorable* to Dr. N. S. Hoff, editor of the *Dental Register*, for not including his journal in the list of those who helped boost the 'Toothache' film by donating advertising space.

"Now cometh Brother Bernard J. Cigrand, editor and publisher of THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL, issued at Batavia, Illinois, for the modest sum of one 'buck' per year,—send money order or check as per above,—who calls my attention to the undeniable fact that he donated advertising space to the cause, and also boosted it editorially.

"*Hinc illae lacrimae*, which, when quite freely translated, might be made to mean 'That's another one on me.'"

Readers of THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL should see to it that the moving picture, "Toothache," gets to their local theater.

Dr. L. P. Haskell, that venerable, well-known, sprightly youth of 87 summers, is among the contestants of the *Chicago*

Daily Journal as one entitled to first consideration when considering the distance he daily travels to his business. Dr. Haskell, in an interview recently, called attention to Chicago as the great dental centre, and commented on THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL. Thanks for your kind words, doctor. The following about Dr. Haskell appeared in that interview:

“‘And now,’ says Dr. Haskell, ‘while I am just as good as ever physically, I am undoubtedly one of the oldest (if not the oldest) practicing dental surgeons in America today.’

“‘But how about Dr. Haskell’s record as a commuter? He lives in Hinsdale, which is seventeen miles from Chicago. That makes thirty-four miles a day that he travels as a commuter.

“‘He takes a vacation of three weeks yearly. He has been ill for one month during his life at Hinsdale. He does not travel to Chicago on Sundays.

“‘How many trips does that make for Dr. Haskell?

“‘How many years, months and days has Dr. Haskell been commuting if he has made 20,658 trips, or a total of about 350,000 miles?

“‘And how many time around the world is that?

“‘And have you a better record?

“‘And do you want free rides?’”

Dr. Haskell has been in continuous dental practice sixty-eight years, and traveled 350,000 miles to and from his Chicago office. He has been good to the Lord, and the Lord believes in reciprocity.

Permit me to direct your attention to the fact that the Daguerre Studio is under the management of Mr. Lasswell, who is the official photographer of THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL. The studio is well equipped, and Mr. Lasswell is an expert at photographing dental and surgical models. By special arrangement he will come to your office and photograph any special case.

With the next dental order you send to any of the large dental supply houses order THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL. One dollar per year.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

ANCIENT AMERICAN RUINS YIELD UP HUMAN JAWS

BY PROFESSOR MARSHALL HOWARD SAVILLE,
Professor of American Archaeology, Columbia University

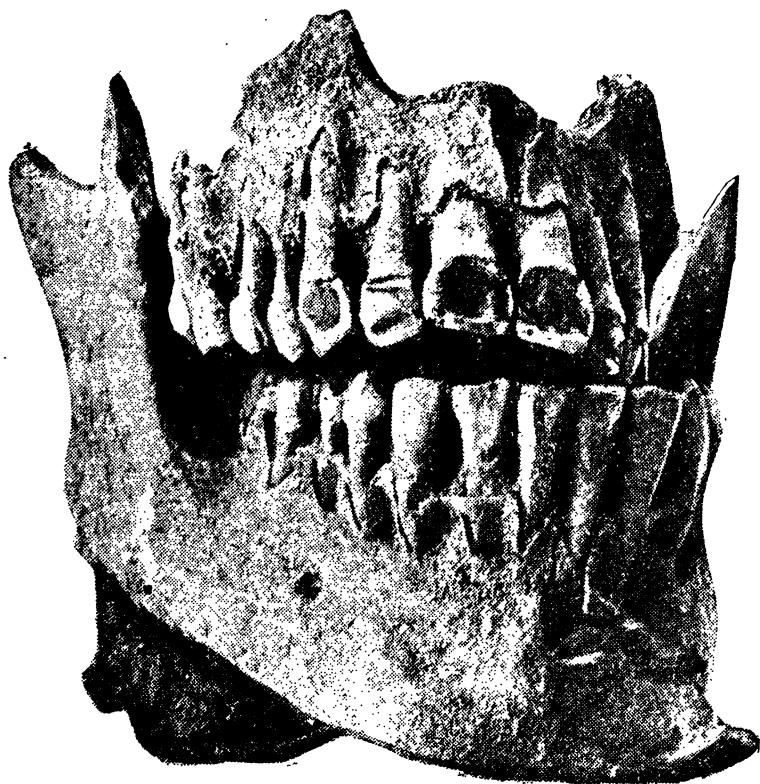
[The Hearst newspaper syndicate permits the following, and the professor at Columbia University deserves great praise for his discoveries: "What may be regarded as the most remarkable archaeological discovery since the excavation of the ruins of Pompeii has just been made in Ecuador by Professor Marshall Howard Saville, one of the foremost American archaeologists. According to Spanish tradition, the region recently explored by Professor Saville was at one time occupied by a tribe of Indians who clad themselves with gold leaf and used gold about as freely as we now use wood and steel. This was the fabled city of Eldorado. It looks as if the Spanish tradition may have been founded upon something more substantial than imagination, for Professor Saville has brought to light startling evidence that this region was once occupied by a gold-plated people." Professor Saville will furnish THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL with additional historical and archaeological matter; and never has there been such an interesting dental find come to the surface on the western hemisphere. If any of the readers have anything relating to early American dentistry, send the article, and due credit will be accorded.—EDITOR.]

What we are pleased to call the new world contains the remains of civilizations long vanished as ancient and as interesting as those which have attracted such wide attention and study in the old world.

Here upon our own hemisphere in pre-Columbian times nations and civilizations have flourished and died, and it is only within recent years that any adequate study has been given them. More and more the vestiges of remarkable ancient civilizations are revealing themselves to exploration and scientific research.

For the past six years I have been collecting material for a comprehensive treatise on the ancient races inhabiting the coast province of Esmeraldas, in Ecuador. During the year 1906 I traveled for 150 miles along this coast, and discovered

the remains of an ancient people. Here, during the course of several expeditions, financed by the Heye Museum, I have made extensive and valuable collections illustrating the arts and customs of this ancient people—hitherto practically unknown to archæological science.

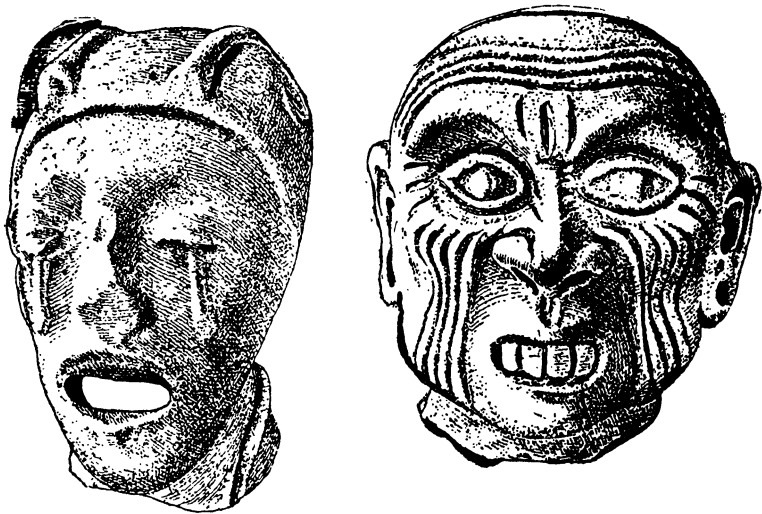


GOLD FILLED TEETH.
(Ancient America.)

For years I have been preparing a work for publication upon this people; and in order to secure additional material, and to verify certain conclusions, I felt it necessary this summer to make an additional flying trip to the field of my researches. The province of Esmeraldas is a two days' steamer journey

south of Panama, and extends from the frontier of Colombia to about the equator.

On one of my former trips I visited a number of sites mentioned in the Spanish chronicles as having been populous towns. The archæological objects I excavated at these sites brought to light another civilization practically unknown to the archæologist—a civilization worthy to be classed with that of the Chibchas of Colombia and the Quichuas, or, as they are better known, the Incas of Peru. The study of the material



EARLY CENTRAL AMERICANS.

acquired seems to indicate a close connection between this unknown people and tribes in Colombia, whereas the Inca influence seems to be entirely absent. There are also certain traces of a connection with tribes in Central America.

One remarkable and unique characteristic of these people was the manner in which they overloaded themselves with gold ornaments of various kinds. No other people in the world were ever so bespangled with gold; no other people of ancient America carried the art of personal decoration to such an extreme. Not only do we learn this from the early Spanish chronicles, but it

is also evidenced and confirmed by the archæological finds that I have made.

Due to the fact that the riches of the ancient so-called Inca empire lured the succeeding expeditions of the Spaniards to that land, the Esmeraldas coast long remained neglected, and but few settlements were made there; and in later times the coast had unjustly a bad name, due to the prevalence of yellow fever and other scourges in the vicinity of Guayaquil.

These people covered their garments with gold decorations, and also wore necklaces, bracelets and anklets of the same pre-



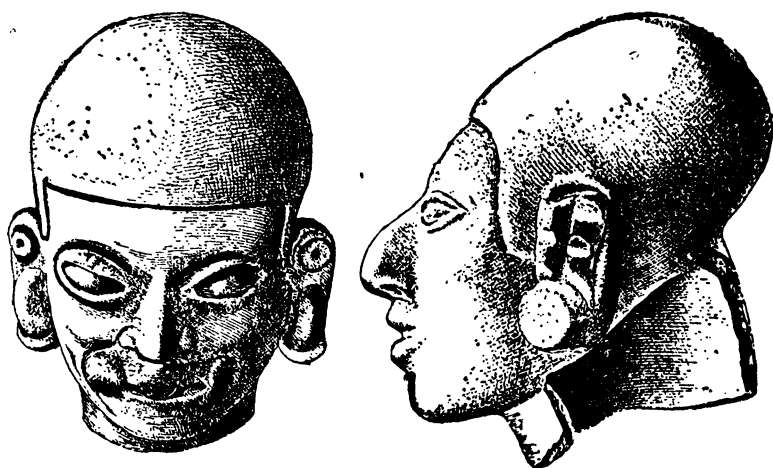
CARVINGS OF ANCIENT AMERICANS.

cious metal. Theirs, indeed, was a golden age. They wore elaborate ear ornaments of different kinds, some covering the entire ear and hanging pendant; they inserted the labret or lip plug in a perforation of the lower lip, and often large semi-lunar ornaments hung from the nose, being attached to the septum, and also they placed ornaments in the fleshy part on each side of the nose.

But, most remarkable of all, they went so far in their craze for decoration that they often decorated every available portion of their faces with bent gold tacks or nails, which were set in

holes in the flesh. Plugs were often set on each side of the mouth, and gold tacks or nails were plentifully studded in perforations on both cheeks. Not content with this sumptuous decoration of the face, they sometimes inserted gold discs in cavities in the upper teeth—cavities that had been carefully and skillfully made with some form of instrument. Again, gold wire has been found intertwined between teeth of the upper jaw. Tiny discs, with a projecting band, were clamped around the teeth.

The decoration of teeth by the insertion of inlays in small perforations cut in the enamel of the upper incisors seems



GOLD BEDECKED HEADS.

peculiar to Esmeraldas, so far as South America is concerned. This custom of decorating the teeth was quite common in various parts of Mexico, where different settings were used. In the Mayan area, as far south as Salvador, the object most often used for the inlay was jadeite. In Mexico, in Oaxaca, I have found hematite used; in Vera Cruz turquoise has been found, and in other sections teeth with settings of rock crystal, obsidian and a red cement have been found. I have never heard of this custom as having been in use in Colombia or Peru, but in Esmeraldas skulls have been found with tiny discs of gold set into

the teeth in the same manner as in Mexico and Central America, with the exception of the material used.

I am free to say that the most remarkable example of these inlaid teeth exists in a skull which I have brought back with me from my last expedition. This has already excited considerable interest and comment. In describing it, however, the newspapers have misconstrued me. This is but another example of the decoration of teeth, and in no wise indicates that the art of filling teeth to stop decay was known in those times. In this skull the entire enamel of the front of the teeth of the upper jaw has been removed with the exception of very slight and narrow bands at the bases and at the upper part of the teeth, where they were covered by flesh and embedded in the jaw. The removal of the enamel is clear through to the dentine, and was skillfully accomplished. In place of the enamel removed gold is placed to overlay the teeth, and this gold is slightly folded on each side. The teeth thus practically face-crowned are the four incisors and the two canines, giving the appearance of a wide gold band covering the teeth. In fact, so little of the enamel shows that, unless the inspection was close, it would appear that the teeth were of gold. This makes it unique from other examples found, in which the teeth are simply decorated with discs of gold.

[To be continued.]

THE CRILE METHOD

BY DR. W. A. EVANS

[We are in the midst of a most intense controversy relating to the proper methods for producing artificial sleep, and great changes are about to take place in not alone methods, but agencies as well. Dentists have always been leaders in the employment of anæsthetics—is the Crile system foreign to our needs?—EDITOR.]

The world has not been kind to the men who discovered anæsthesia. Guthrie, the discoverer of chloroform, has never had recognition. Long, Jackson, Wells and Morton were persecuted or neglected.

Long lived and died in an obscurity that was not broken

until the Georgia legislature honored his memory a few years ago. Jackson died in an insane asylum. Wells succumbed while in jail. Morton died broken-hearted, feeling that his contribution to the discovery of anæsthesia had blasted his life. When, a few years ago, his son, Dr. Morton, was sentenced to the penitentiary, he exclaimed in bitterness that the curse of chloroform was still upon the Morton family.

Sir James Y. Simpson suffered persecution until Queen Victoria threw her protecting arms around him, whereupon the cowardly wolves fell back.

Possibly because of this history anæsthesia has not advanced for a long time. Crile now comes forward with an important suggestion. It may be that experience may change the details of the method proposed by Crile. That is of no great consequence. The important part of his contribution is the principle which he lays down.

The principle is that the nerve cells should be and can be better protected than under ordinary ether anæsthesia. Ether and chloroform anæsthesias were an enormous improvement over the preceding methods. Through them the patient was saved suffering; the surgeon was made bolder and more careful. The need that he should hurry through his operation, doing his work poorly in consequence, was ended.

These gains were so enormous, so stupendous, that men were disposed to accept the method as final—in fact, as perfect; particularly in view of the disasters that had attended those who had perfected it.

Crile proves that the nerve cells suffer profound shock in spite of the anæsthesia. Some of this shock is mental, during the waiting period before operation; most of it is due to nervous wear during the operation; much of it is due to pain during the first week after operation.

When under an ordinary anæsthetic the patient does not know that he is being hit, but he is. The pounding uses up his vitality.

As a consequence, he may die during the operation, or just subsequent to it. He may suffer from shock at the time of the

operation, or from nervous prostration just after it. Each of these is due to pounding the nerve cells.

The nerves are the sentinels of the system by which the body is warned of enemies without. At the outside is the nerve-ending, which senses the foe and telegraphs the news. In the brain are the cells which receive the telegram, decide what to do about it, and then telegraph the orders to the proper place.

There are certain parts of the body that have always been in danger zones. The nerve cells and fibers that have to do with those zones have learned by experience to be on the lookout; they are apprehensive and "keened" by fear.

There are other localities that are so well protected that they have never trained their nerves to be on the lookout.

The organs of the first group can not be operated upon without danger of shock; those of the second are not easily shocked, according to Crile.

The brain, the lungs, the stomach and intestines, the deep structures of the back, belong in the second group. Practically all the balance belongs in the first.

When a patient is anæsthetized in the ordinary way every cut of the knife sends an impulse to the brain cells. The patient is unconscious, and in consequence does not suffer mental shock—the horror of being opened up. His sensations are paralyzed, and in consequence he neither feels pain nor is he able to fight back.

The nerve cells at the center are being shocked, although the patient is asleep, feels no pain, and is non-resistant.

Crile says: "We must therefore conclude that, although ether anæsthesia produces unconsciousness, it is in reality only a veneer, as it protects none of the brain cells against exhaustion from the trauma of surgical operations."

[To be continued.]

Many of the subscribers are sending in the names of prospective dental students. The publisher will credit you with 25 cents for each name, and this will admit of your paying a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL.

WHY THE FISH DID NOT BITE

BY DR. BERNARD J. CIGRAND.

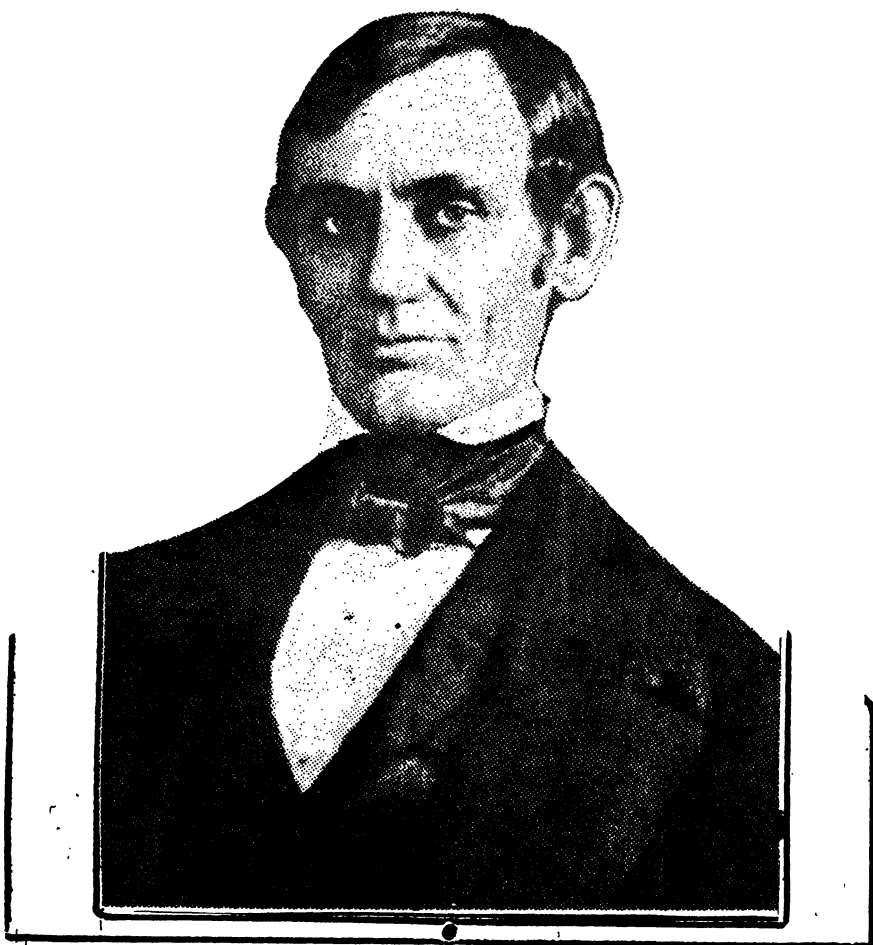
[Prize vacation story in *American Outings*. Since it has a dental connection we give it to our readers.—EDITOR.]

While enjoying a vacation at the Wisconsin shores of Lake Superior a number of incidents occurred which made a lasting impression on my memory, and which contributed considerably to my pleasure, and also to my instruction, besides provoking a form of excitement which we do not include in our vacation expectations.

The Wisconsin State Dental Society was in session at Ashland, and the writer was its invited guest. The dental organization, the city clubs and the commercial institutions certainly lavished some hospitality upon the hundreds who had come to attend the convention.

The third day of the meeting the program specified a steamer trip on Lake Superior, a banquet in the woods and fishing and hunting expeditions. The Lord seemed to take the fragrance of the flowers of June and the breezes of October and mingle them to make an ideal August day. The great company gradually wended its way from the leading hotels and arrived at the wharf, where a white steamer awaited our coming. The boat was headed for the lake, and the quiet harbor, with its verdant, rock-bound shores and its green water, presented a picture no lover of nature can ever forget.

The program on the boat was a surprise. It was scheduled to be on the main deck. The lieutenant-governor of the state was to speak on "State Education," the writer was to respond, and a quartet was to sing "Dear Old Wisconsin." The venerable vice-governor began his descriptive talk, and it was filled with instructional ideas. He lingered rather long on some phases, and a local dentist who sat near me said: "Gee! if he don't soon deal in mere 'extractions,' this boat will go to the bottom of the sea. They have given her a new coat of white paint to impress us with her safety and virgin power, but,



Earliest Known Picture of Lincoln. About 1848

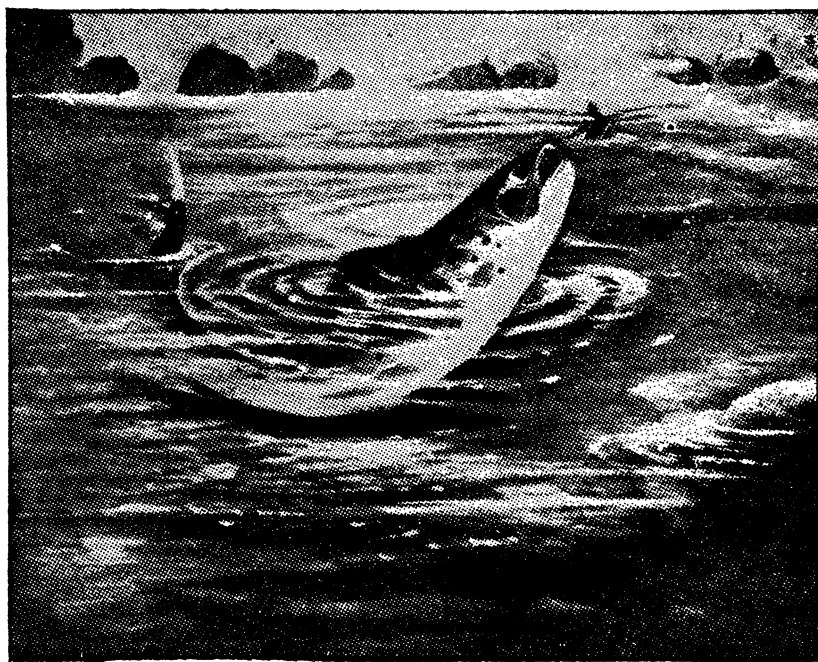
believe me, she is an old 'duck,' and we may thank our Maker if we get back to Ashland."

The lieutenant-governor kept on with his elucidations, and while my right ear was following him my left one drank in what my neighbor was saying. "Say!" broke in his whispering voice, "do you hear that strange noise? Those are the pumps trying to push out the water faster than it runs in;" and before he could give me any more information the chairman of the program said: "We will now have the pleasure of hearing from our guest;" and with a dual and strange feeling of inspiration, mixed with fear, I arose.

Here before us, out in the lake, emerged from the green waters the Apostle Islands—a sight and a scene no painter can ever reproduce. These islands are, in truth, great monuments in the sea, with perpendicular walls of such variegated shades and of magnificent outlines, with Chippewa Indian settlements displaying their tents among the myriad-tinted leaves. I addressed my remarks to this splendor, and closed my response with the thought that I did not wonder that the Indians fought fiercely to retain these twelve islands, or that the State of Michigan practically sought war with Wisconsin rather than lose them; but I congratulated Wisconsin on having won these beautiful oases of the sea, and that with these ruby, emerald, sapphire, onyx, opal, garnet and diamond settings at the upper end or crown of the state, she could well afford to surrender the pearl,—Chicago,—which precious gem was once the property of Wisconsin, but by a heartless and perverted ruling of the federal government she had lost this diadem. I added that I must not go into this subject deeper, for fear that the bottom of the sea might become jealous of my love for these islands and swallow up the "swan" on which we were sailing.

When I sat down I chose a new partner. It was Professor Hooper, of Wisconsin, and he said: "When we get over in the woods I will show you something which will be quite in harmony with your talk, and it will astonish you at the devotion an old settler manifested for these islands and shores, and also for one of the men mentioned in the song, 'Illinois,' which you requested from the quartet."

The boat landed safely, and we all hurriedly raced to the shores—some to hunt, some to fish, some to talk, some to ramble. The fishermen did not bring their poles. Such a contrivance is unnecessary on these rock-extending shores. The rocks reach out like a table-top, like a plateau, and are cracked, and these deep crevices are filled with water. For many miles this form



of shore obtains. I have seen the shores of many inland and American lakes, the ocean, and the finest that Europe can point out, but when you speak of the Apostle Islands and Lake Superior those other scenes fade into academic scenery—the classic belongs to the Wisconsin border of Lake Superior.

Well, the anglers and hunters and other meanderers were busy, and I reminded Professor Hooper of the things he would

point out and the story he would tell of—possibly Grant, Logan and Lincoln.

"Well, I will gladly tell you," began the learned educator. "Many years ago—I think it was in 1891—there lived a man on these shores who was ambitious to carve from the variegated-colored rocks a single, solid piece of stone in the form of a huge and gigantic monument and dedicate it to Abraham Lincoln. The man followed out his purpose; he labored daily, forgot his other duties of life, and practically sacrificed all he had with the idea that the World's Columbian Exposition authorities at Chicago would arrange to move it and erect it in the grounds. His proposal was rejected, and he became broken-hearted and died. All he would ask was the price of his day's wages, and he would render unto the world the most appropriate and most significant token to the man who made possible the glories of the nation and the likelihood of such an exposition. Take this field-glass and look yonder across that neck of water, and you may behold that monstrous shaft of rock." I looked, and saw it lying, as if asleep, awaiting the return of the dead carver, or the resurrection of the immortal Lincoln.

During the description of this tragic incident the anglers were so absorbed that they never even pulled up their cords; and when they did raise them from out the depths they learned, to their chagrin, that the hooks were not baited, and hence the fish were cheated out of their dinners, and the anglers themselves had the pleasure of sitting down to the second table at the forest banquet.

But one of the anglers was in a quandary. He had wagered he would bring home a Lake Superior whitefish, and his dutiful wife had only too often known of his "pie-crust" promises. Now, what's to be done? The writer, in deep sympathy with the dentist angler, said: "Don't grieve; I can help you out of this dilemma. When I came toward the boat this morning I observed that there were many fish stores on the wharf, and whitefish were plentiful." "But," interjected the depressed angler, "I told my wife I would lay my hand on her wedding-gift bible and swear I caught the fish."

When the steamer landed we rushed with him to buy a big whitefish. He found the one he wanted, and then hurriedly said: "Wrap it up quick! I've got to get home!" But before the clerk could wrap the fish I interrupted: "Say, don't wrap it up,—throw the fish at him,—and say, doctor, you just catch the fish! and then you can swear, by all that's holy, that you caught that fish." The "stunt" was completed, and amid a round of hearty laughter he pushed his Indian cane through the gills of the fish, hung it over his back and walked through the streets of Ashland like a conqueror.

How well the dental angler fared at home I do not know, but he had to "tear off" a white lie on a whitefish before he could claim the gratitude of his loving wife.

The next day, while on a "flyer" bound for Illinois, I bought a Wisconsin daily paper, and one of the first things which greeted my eyes was the heading: "Pleasure Crew Go to the Bottom of Lake Superior at Mouth of Ashland Harbor—Steamer Foundered and Nothing Recovered—The Depth of the Water Makes Theirs a Watery Grave."

SUCCESS IS THE THOUGHT OF LIFE

BY DR. C. S. STOCKTON, NEWARK, N. J.

[In the death of Dr. Stockton the profession has lost a truly great man. He was a scholar and a leader. Shortly before he died your editor wrote him these lines: "The readers could profit by a sermon from you. Choose the text. I will bring the congregation." His reply was characteristic: "I will preach to the readers of the AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL, but there will be arrow-points in the flowers. Your journal appeals to me. You are striving to have the profession take broad and liberal views, and inculcate the literary taste as well as an appreciation for the scientific and historical. May the Lord continue to prosper the cause you have these score of years so fearlessly advocated." Lines like these certainly lend strength.—EDITOR.]

[Continued from page 555, August issue.]

It is given us to work with the human face divine, bringing out latent improvements and investing it with unforeseen beauties. We are artists, surpassing in material effects the

production of Raphael or West. We have not to saturate canvas, or to chisel stiff, unyielding marble; but our matter is living flesh, and our product an animate thought, a glowing beauty! For though beauty may dwell in mountain, tree and landscape, its highest throne is in the face of man, and we who remove the obstructions to its appearance are performing as noble a service as he who takes away the soil and muck from the beautiful statue of Apollo found deep in Roman mire.

Think well of our high prerogative in the restoration of speech when this is lost, occasioned by lesion of the palate, and so comes within our province to cure. Speech is one of the highest dowries of man; by it he is separated from the beasts that perish; for though they may give vent to emotional cries, there is in them none of that Godlike faculty which uses arbitrary sounds and symbols for the expressions of the profoundest thought in literature and philosophy. Without speech there could be little thought, for it is in the language that our ideas are preserved; and as they flash through the brain they speedily vanish unless caught and imprisoned in words. Hence there could have been no development of man's brain, no civilization beyond brute knowledge. If it be a worthy thing to unstop the ears of the deaf or unseal the eyes of the blind, surely our functions in bringing back a man's departed power of utterance is no less praiseworthy. The age of miracles has indeed passed, but science, by slower yet efficacious steps, is coming to the relief of suffering mortals—the blind can often receive their sight, the dumb are taught to speak, and it is our privilege to co-operate in these achievements. Speech is said to be silver, and silence golden; but this is only said of foolish babbling, not of wise discourse. Great is our glory, therefore, if we can bring back to man the power and pleasure of communicating his conceptions to his fellow-men, of moving multitudes by his eloquence, and, with the highest exercise of language, of praising Him who gave to man a mouth and speech and wisdom.

We should know something of the principles of chemistry, especially its relation to *materia medica*. We should examine with all the ardor of wise old alchemists—falsely deemed mad—

the pharmacopœia of nature. Earth is indeed the nurse of man. She possesses for every sickness or wound the *vis-medicatrix*—the Gilead balm for the afflicted. Her every vein is full of life and healing. She lays her hands on the heads of her children, and the fever departs and they are healed. Into what a wonderful world has man been introduced! A world stocked with forests to give him shelter, with food to maintain life, with coal supplied to warm him—all long before he came on the scene—an anticipation and prophecy of his lordly advent! Does it not prove a far-reaching design, this adaptation of man to his environments, this nice relation of the being to his home? Never did the bridegroom bring his bride to a house more fully furnished, and realizing before every need. But not only to dwelling and eating man, but to sick and suffering man, was the earth prearranged. The soil, the air, the water, the vegetation, were stocked, as the great pharmacy, ready to dispense any drug for whatever nameless malady might appear. Man was to love his earth-home.

How varied is the purpose and power of any single drug! What mind could have invested it with such multitudinous properties so nicely forecalculated for human emergency! Every day scientific explorers are bringing in new remedies from the arcana of nature, and whatever mysterious affliction—yellow fever or diphtheria—may baffle skill for the present, we never once doubt that earth has in some of her hidden vials the proper remedy, and so we do not in hopelessness remit our search. Long did the ancient alchemist seek for that one potent drug which should be a cure for every ill. But the panacea exists not in any one potion, but does exist in nature as a whole. It should create in us an ever-increasing desire to know the materials, their purposes and properties for the repair of our frames—phosphorus for the bones, phosphates for the brain and nerves, iron for the blood; and so for the proper food of every tissue, muscle and cell we have only to eat the dust of the earth.

We should also know something of physiology, and learn "What a piece of work is man!" How noble in reason! How

infinite in faculties! In form and moving, how expressive and admirable! In actions, how like an angel! In apprehension, how like a God!—the beauty of the world, the paragon of animals. It is as an animal we will have to view him; yet this is sacred and ennobling. David cried: “When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him?” Yet man in his mind outweighs the universe; and even his body in its form and symmetry equals the harmony and perfection of the heavenly spheres. “The proper study of mankind is man;” not only the laws of his mental and social growth, but of his physical development. Consider him only a machine, and it is enough to awe us in dumb admiration. Only recently have the sciences of physiology, histology and embryology been written. Men confused themselves for ages over insoluble problems of will and destiny, and held a knowledge of their corporeal existence in contempt.

We should know something of the process of digestion and the laws of hygiene. For though these subjects, with their earthly suggestions, might shock an eastern mystic and transcendentalist, the majority of mankind are “creatures not too bright or good for human nature’s daily food.” We are not yet ethereal, and can not subsist on nectar and ambrosia. These modern times are insisting—and rightly—more and more on the necessity of properly cooked food. If a man does not intend to prescribe for others, he has the solemn responsibility of his own body to look after. Men of knowledge must preach more continually and persistently to the masses the necessity of attention to hygienic laws. The laws of cleanliness, eating and general preservation of health must be reiterated strenuously, so that a blockade against disease may be enforced. It is the evil effect of too high a civilization that men sin constantly against their stomachs and think themselves pious, when a little of the healthful barbarism of savagism would be beneficial. The body in its health must be shown to be under as immutable laws as govern the planets. Each man has branded in him Scotland’s imperial motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*—(No man

insults me with impunity). How you may add to your enjoyment of life, making it a continual ecstasy simply to be! And how many a lay sermon can you give your patients on the care of their wonderful frames!

Look again at the broadening and culturing effect of this study. While it lies parallel with our vocation, it is yet so deep and requires so much profound reflection that, equally with the ancient languages or mathematics, it enlarges the reasoning powers, cultivates acuteness of observation, breadth of judgment, and an acumen that can be brought to bear upon every affair of life.

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—EDITOR.]



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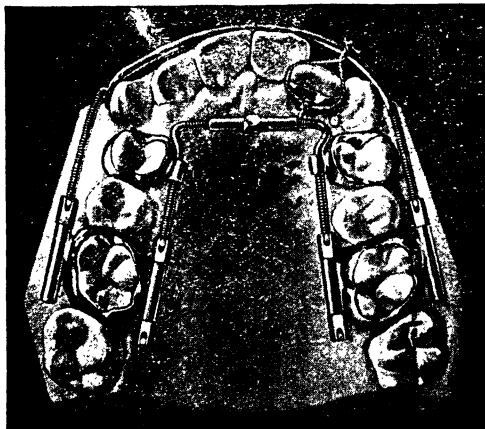
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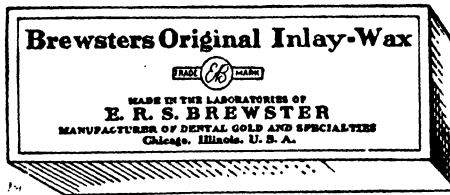
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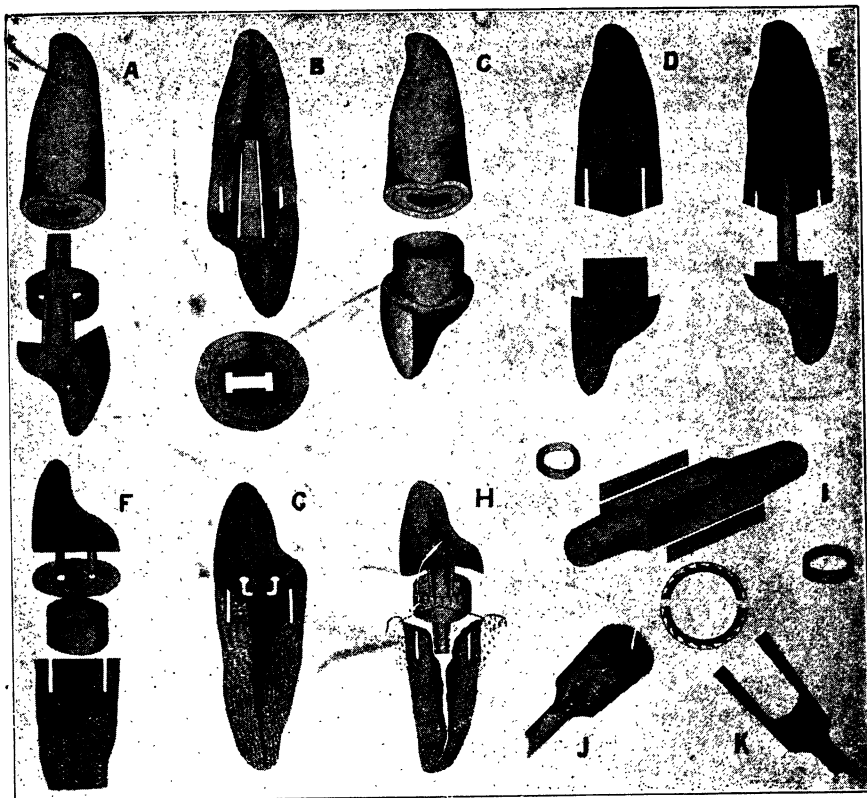
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By Dr. B. J. Cigrand



The above engraving illustrates the several uses of the Intra-Dental Band, as given in a clinic at the Tenth Anniversary celebration of the Odontographic Society of Chicago. Papers on this method were read at the Tri-Union Dental Meeting (Maryland, Washington, D. C., and Virginia) at Baltimore, June 3, 1898. Papers and clinics given at Illinois and Iowa State and Dental Societies.

Figs. A and B—Logan Crown, with Intra-Dental Band.

Figs. C and D—New crown, with band acting as a post.

Fig. E—Richmond crown, with Intra-Dental Band.

Figs. F and G—New porcelain crown, held by Intra-Dental Band.

Fig. H—Badly decayed root, with Intra-Dental Band.

Fig. I—Gauge-mandrel and complementary bands

Figs. J and K—New trephine for preparing and trimming roots.

Figs. I, J and K—Instruments for constructing Intra-Dental Band.

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